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THE MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Genuine American Gold and Silver Watches,
AND EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO THE LINE OF
FIRST-CLASS JEWELRY.
AT PRICES LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE IN THIS CITY AND PHILADELPHIA.
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WITH THE MOST IMPROVED MACHINERY AT REASONABLE PRICES
Every Article Sold or Repaired Warranted.
MORRIS MAY,
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THE LARGEST STOCK OF
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EVERYTHING WARRANTED.
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The Best Assortment ever offered. A Stylish Fit Guaranteed.
PRICES AS LOW AS CAN BE OFFERED FOR GOOD WORK.
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H. H. GARWOOD,
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POPULAR ONE PRICE
BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
Special inducements offered this Fall and Winter.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.
NONE BUT THE BEST MAKE OF RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.
WILLIAM H. JACKSON, JR.,
MANUFACTURER AND PRINTER
OF
FLOUR SACKS,
Corner of Bridge and Union Streets,
TRENTON, N. J.
GUARANTEED TO BE THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
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The Bucks County Gazette.

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THE DOBBINS AND FURRIER
15 E. STATE ST. TRENTON, N. J.

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McGINLEY & CO.,
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MEN'S in all Grades, from 25c. to \$4.50 apiece.
LADIES', White and Red, from 35c. to \$2.00.
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MEN'S Full Regular Made, in White, Red, Myrtle and Striped.
GENTS' NECKWEAR.
THE LATEST SHAPES IN ALL THE NEW FASHIONED STRIPES, LARGE DOTS AND FAIRY SHAPES.
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MEN'S LADIES' AND BOYS' IN THE FOLLOWING SHAPES: BLACK, BROWN, BLUE, GREEN, GREY, ORANGE AND SCARLET, FROM 75c. to \$5.00.
FINE DRESS SHIRTS.
MEN'S AND BOYS' LAUNDRY AND UNLAUNDRY, IN WHITE AND COLORED.
GLOVES! GLOVES!
FOR KID, CANTON, CLOTH, WOOL, RUG, SUEDE AND DOG SKIN, LINED AND UNLINED.
RUBBER COATS AND UMBRELLAS!
From \$2.00 to \$6.00. From 50c. to \$8.00.
A. W. LEE,
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To the Public!
HAVING SECURED, REVISED AND MADE AS CONVENIENT AS POSSIBLE, THE STORE
No. 12 North Greene Street, Trenton,
Formerly occupied by Mr. Ribson, the Throat, I wish to call the attention of the public to a full line of
BOOTS, SHOES,
AND
RUBBER GOODS,
WHICH I HAVE SELECTED ESPECIALLY FOR THIS MARKET.
I shall make the
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT
AN SPECIAL STUDY.
And I hope, by close attention to business, due courtesy and truthful representation, to merit a share of your patronage.
Yours respectfully,
JAMES MCCAIN,
Late Station Master, Clinton Street Station.
F. S. KATZENBACH & CO.,
35 E. State Street,
TRENTON, N. J.,
Hardware, Heaters, Ranges,
MANTLES AND STOVES,
IRON AND WOOD PUMPS,
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,
GAS AND COAL OIL FIXTURES.
A. T. WILLIAMS,
139 Greene Street,
HAS THE LARGEST STOCK
OF
BOOTS and SHOES,
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LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
Ladies' and Gents' Fine Shoes
IN THE CITY.
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CORNER OF WARREN AND FRONT STS.,
TRENTON, N. J.
ALL FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER AND REPAIRED.
All orders promptly attended to.

Prepared especially for the Bucks County Gazette.
SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.
Dr. Gaudes has recently proven the practicability of photographing landscapes from railway trains running at as high a rate as forty miles an hour. He uses for the purpose a modified camera which he calls the gyrophot, and with which it is said would afford distinct views can be obtained after a little practice. An exposure of only a hundredth of a second may be had.
Among the curious phenomena revealed by the sinking of wells in Algeria is the existence of fishes, crabs and fresh-water mollusks at considerable depths in the subterranean waters, as has been found in the artesian wells called Mezer, situated in the desert of Ued-Rir, quite near one of the brackish lakes so common in the region. These creatures were still alive when brought by the sounding line from a depth of 230 feet, and one of the crabs was killed by its captor and proved to be of excellent taste. The fishes were covered with sand-mud, but the shells of the crabs were quite bright and glittering evidence that they had inhabited pure water.
An electric battery which gives a current only when exposed to the light has been devised by Mons. Saur. The intensity of the current moreover varies with the intensity of the light.
By vaporizing two quarts of tobacco juice over a slow fire, Baron Rothschild's gardener at Paris, Mons. Boizard, destroys all the troublesome insects that may be contained in the lot house in which the operation is performed. He considers the remedy infallible, and says it rarely injures the tenderest plants.
Prof. Haeckel's attention during a recent tour in Ceylon was the great black scorpion—nearly a foot long—which he found to exist in such numbers that he collected half a dozen specimens in the course of an hour. Snakes were also noticed in great abundance. Slender green snakes hung from almost every bough, and at night the great rat-snake hunted rats and mice over the roofs of the huts. Although these rat-snakes are harmless, Prof. Haeckel considers it by no means a pleasant surprise when one of them, five feet long, suddenly drops through a hole in the roof into one's room, perhaps alighting on the bed.
It is reported that Mr. Werderman has succeeded in dispensing with the vacuum in incandescent electric lamps by using crystalline silicon in place of carbon. The silicon can be fused into bars which may be heated to whiteness in the air without undergoing any change.
Mr. Grant Allen says that changes in color of flowers appear to follow a regular and definite order. All flowers, it would seem, were in their earliest form yellow; then some of them became white after that a few of them grew to be red or purple; and, finally, a comparatively small number acquired shades of lilac, mauve, violet, or blue. Even the successive stages of a single flower sometimes afford us hints of a progressive law of color-change from yellow to blue. For example, an English forget-me-not, *Myosotis scorpioides*, is pale yellow when it opens, gradually becomes faintly pinkish, and ends by being blue; and a *Lentulus* noticed in South America by Fritz Muller was yellow on its first day, orange on the second, and purple on the third. Such changes are not rare among flowers, and the color always varies in the same general direction.
A system of pipes and tanks is being placed at the entrance to Aberdeen harbor to serve as a permanent means for pouring oil on the water to calm it in stormy weather, and thus facilitate the passage of vessels. It is confidently believed that the scheme will prove entirely successful, the only difficulty that has thus far presented itself being that the pipes will obstruct dredging operations. Common fish oil, procurable at low prices, is the material which will be used to soothe the troubled ocean.
It seems probable that the electric light may be found very valuable in submarine work, such as the examination of wrecks, etc. In an apparatus devised for this purpose by Mr. Bazin a powerful arc-lamp is placed in a cylinder closed by a glass plate at the bottom and reflection at the top, and a circular space at least one hundred feet in diameter is brilliantly illuminated, while the light reaches much farther. The spectacle presented by such submarine illumination is said to be remarkably fine.
It is well known that minute metallic particles are often collected in placed remote from terrestrial sources of dust. Recent investigation shows that many of these particles must have undergone fusion, which evidently proves that they have come from the smoke of factories, from volcanic fires, or that they had a meteoric origin. It is found by chemical analysis that, in addition to iron, they contain nickel and cobalt, and neither of these substances have ever been known to exist in similar particles from factory smoke or from volcanic dust. The evidence is therefore on the side of the many who have maintained that the so-called meteoric dust really comes to us from space.
An Arkansas editor in retiring from the editorial control of a newspaper said: "It is with a feeling of sadness that we retire from the active control of this paper; but we leave our journal with a gentleman who is abler than we are, financially, to handle it. This gentleman is well known in this community. He is a sheriff."

THE BALLADE OF ANCIENT PUNS.
I can chat with the party who brings my bill;
I can smile over a letter that comes a day;
I can talk with a woman whose voice is sweet;
I can read with a pretentious man a report;
I can hunt corners in a run, I can run;
With a frantic wildness that seeks not to share;
From the man who utters a time-worn pun—
For he gives his hearer to mad despair.
I can swallow the bitterest quinine pill;
I can use like a hero the hot and cold;
I can laugh at the person I long to kill;
Who speaks in telling me his day;
But light as a feather, though weighing a ton,
I should remember a word for a start;
If I had a hundred a word—just one—
For he gives his hearer to mad despair.
I can list to the tale of the man that was ill,
Of the cure that healed him and how it was done;
I can gaze with only a slight start;
On the mad creature who lives to "man";
But always and ever I shall, I shall,
That terrible monster beyond compare,
With his joke that has lived since the world began—
For he gives his hearer to mad despair.
Prize, as I journey through rain or sun,
All other dangers I face and shun;
But I fly from the man with the quickly punned—
For he gives his hearer to mad despair.
WHAT THE FACE SHOWS.
Round eyes see much, live much in the senses, but think less.—Narrow-eyed persons, on the other hand, see less, but think more, and feel more intensely. It will be observed that the eyes of children are open and round—their whole life is to receive impressions. It is only when childhood is maturing that thought comes if it comes at all. But what is it that most leads to reflection? Experience. Our errors, our shortcomings, our failures—these teach us to think before we move.—When, therefore, the upper eyelid droops over the eye, it indicates not merely reflection, but something painful to reflect upon. Hence the length of drooping of the upper eyelid betokens confusion and penitence.
The drooping of half the eyelid from the outer angle to the centre indicates the disposition to confess one's faults to parents or seniors, to a "father confessor," or to the Supreme Being. The drooping of half of the eyelid from the inner angle to the centre betokens the disposition to repent, and to "do works meet for repentance." The drooping of the whole eye, from the inner and humbly. The former is indicated by the muscle which turns the eye directly upwards. The faculty of humility is indicated by the muscle which turns the eye directly downward, as represented in the pictures of the Madonna. Prayerfulness is usually large in connection with the sign of penitence—the connection of which is, that between the faculties of penitence and humility there is the same close connection as between confession and prayer. One who has more prayers than humility has the eye turned habitually somewhat upward so that the upper part of the iris is a little covered by the upper eyelid, so as to leave a slight space between the iris and the lower lid. The reverse is true of one who has more humility than prayer.
The faculty of truth is indicated by the muscle which surrounds the eye, causing folds and wrinkles. Justice is indicated by the muscle which causes perpendicular wrinkles between the eyebrows. Fullness and wrinkles under the eye, for which some persons are remarkable, indicate the love of mathematical accuracy, and wrinkles curving upward from the outer angle of the eye and eyebrow indicate probity or personal truthfulness. There are three degrees of the faculty of justice. The first is a kind of exactness or strict honesty in money matters, which some people would call closeness, and is indicated by a singular perpendicular wrinkle in the line between the eyebrows. The second is the disposition to require justice in others, and is indicated by two perpendicular lines or wrinkles, one on each side of the centre—a very common sign. The third degree is conscientiousness or the disposition to apply the rule of justice to one's self, and is indicated by those who are honest or lines, especially noticeable, extending above the eyebrow when the muscle is in action. The love of command is indicated by one or more transverse wrinkles across the root of the nose, exactly between the eyes. It may be seen in great military commanders, in masters and teachers, and in those generally who are fond of exercising authority. In those who are wanting in the power to command and have no desire for responsibility, this sign is absent. The faculty of command frequently acts with that sort of justice which reprimands, or requires others to do right, and both together produce that frowning and lowering brow which is so terrible to evil doers or those who love to be approved rather than condemned.
BLAINE AT SCHOOL.—It was a characteristic of James' nature in those early days not to allow himself to be unjustly imposed upon. He was always ready to take his part. It appears when Blaine attended the Brownville school he wore trousers that had undergone such rough usage as to make it necessary to have them mended. A number of the girls at school commenced teasing James about his mended trousers. He became somewhat incensed at them, and the more it irritated him the more they called after him and taunted him with "Patched pants." "Patched pants." He made a studious effort to catch them and box their ears. He was no more backward in administering these doses than he was in walloping rebel brigades on the floor of Congress during the later days.
One of the Brownville maidens told me to-day that she and her sisters used to fight with James and tease him about his "patched pants." Little did they think that the Pennsylvania boy with "patched pants" would follow the "rail-splitter" of Illinois and the "canal boy" of Ohio.
THE LATEST FORM OF MARRIAGE IN FRANCE.—M. Elisee Reclus, the illustrious author of the Universal Geography, has inaugurated free marriage, and united his two daughters "freely" to two young men of their choice. This adverb "freely" means that Mr. Reclus has dispensed not only with the religious ceremony of marriage, but also with the civil marriage in presence of the Mayor. He simply invited his friend and relatives to a banquet at the Grand Hotel, over which he presided, and there and then, literally "across the walnut and the wine," he declared the union of his two girls with their respective sweethearts. Free marriage is decidedly simple, expeditious, and economical, inasmuch as it involves no fees, either to Church or State. In short, it is the last word of progress.—London World.
The State of Pueblo, Mexico, has enacted that all persons engaged in the cultivation of cotton shall be exempt from all payment of taxes or personal contribution for ten years.

SOME GYPSY LORE.—The day of the week on which you are born is the best to commence business. Fridays and Tuesdays are the luckiest for women; though women fairly shudder over regarding Friday a lucky day. Sundays and Mondays are the best for men. Never enter a new house or sign a lease in April, June or November, and avoid the 13th for any kind of an enterprise. The lucky days for business are the three first days of the month's age: for marriage, the 7th, 9th and 12th. Ask favors on the 14th, 15th and 17th, but beware of the 18th and 21st. These are all the moon's age. To answer letters choose an odd day of the moon; to travel on land choose the increase, and for ocean the decrease of the moon. Start new building in March. Don't marry on your birthday or on any martyr's day.
"Which are some of the most prominent signs of events, as it were, that cast their shadows before?" the reporter asked, "enough 'points' to set up as a fortune teller himself."
"Thousands of them," answered Colla, "but I can't think of many now. Here is one that I have never known to fail: If you meet a white horse, if you are going on particular business, it means success. If it is a piebald horse, it means that whatever you have asked for will be given you." Another: If a pigeon that does not belong to you flies in your room, it means success. If it rests on a bed, death. If there are two pigeons, there will be a wedding. Never tell a dream before breakfast. The same dream three times is friendly warning. Had William paid attention to this, this day would have escaped death as they did it.
"How about cards? Do you ever use them?"
"Sometimes; but the planets and stars have much more to do with us. As we are born we are controlled. Planetary influence is a thing the scientists of later days laugh at, but who can say they are better informed than the astrologers of science of astrology than on cards, though palmistry helps out."—Washington Star.
THE CLOTHES OF THE BALLOT.—He found half a dozen freemen waiting for him when he reached his office yesterday morning. The first one admitted removed his hat and gave three cheers.
"What's that for?" asked the candidate as he pulled out his wallet.
"There will be such a rally of honest electors as—"
"How much?"
"The honest sons of toil have become dis—"—
"How much, I say?"
"Well, sir, I'll have to keep seven of boys full of beer from now till election day, and I'm thinking that about ten—"
"Take it; here it is. Good morning!"
The next entered with a cat-like tread, looked all around the room for listeners, and then, sinking his voice to a whisper, he exclaimed:
"Hush! 'Tis the battle cry of 10,000 freemen coming to the rescue!"
"Will \$2 be enough this morning?" coldly inquired the candidate.
"You'll get there by the largest majority this country has ever seen! One part of my ward was going solid against you, thinking—"
"I'll make \$3."
"But I crushed out the opposition, and when the glorious sun of Nov. 7 gilds the spires and steeples there will be such an uprising!"
"Here's \$4—go 'long—don't bother me any more with big hurry—anybody else?"—Detroit Free Press.
EMERSON AND MARGARET FULLER.—Ralph Waldo Emerson had returned from Europe, had recovered his health, had married a second time, had settled at Concord, and he and I had gotten over being shy with each other; but he had not gotten on as well with Margaret Fuller. She wrote poetry, and people laughed about it, and said she wrote it in fits of exaltation, which she called "intense times." This gave Mr. Emerson, whom was very simple and natural, a prejudice against her.
One day, when visiting at his house, I expressed the wish that he could know Margaret better.
"Mrs. Emerson, who is the soul of disinterested kindness, proposed at once that Margaret be invited to come to their house."
"Oh, no," cried Mr. Emerson; "I don't want to know a lady who has 'intense times,' and writes poetry in them."
Then I went on and told how I had the same prejudice; how it all melted away when I conversed with her, and how, in talking with her, she had made the whole universe look larger. At this assurance Mr. Emerson's face suddenly lightened, and, turning to his wife, he exclaimed:
"Yes, Quenee, you are right. Invite her, by all means. Let us welcome any young woman whose converse can make the whole universe look larger to us."—N. Y. Tribune.
THE REAL PROFIT ENTIRELY OVERLOOKED.—A Baltimore man who bought a farm two or three years ago was recently approached by a friend who had some money to invest, and who asked:
"Can I buy a pretty fair farm for \$15,000?"
"Yes, about that figure."
"And I'll want to pay out about \$10,000 in improvements, I presume?"
"Yes, fully that."
"And I can invest another \$10,000 in blooded stock?"
"I think you can."
"And \$5,000 more in grading, filling up, creating fish ponds, and so forth?"
"Well, you may get through with that sum."
"That's \$40,000; and now let's figure the income."
"Oh, you don't need pencil or paper," said the victim, as a shade of sorrow darkened his face. "The income will be about \$3 for turnips, \$2 for potatoes, \$5 and \$6 for corn, and a bull or two at \$3 a head. To save time, call it \$25. I'll see you again in a day or two. Maybe I've forgotten something which will add a dollar more. Morning to you."—Wall Street Daily News.
The Chicago Tribune says "it can scarcely be a crime to drink, so long as the church continues to use wine at the communion-table."

NO PROHIBITION IN IOWA.
Towa has no prohibition law after all. Judge Hayes, of the District Court, has decided that the amendment which the people of the State adopted by an overwhelming majority of about 30,000 in June last was not legally incorporated upon the Constitution and is, therefore, invalid. His decision is based upon the grounds that the act itself and the vote by which it was passed were not spread upon the journals of the Legislature in the manner required by law, and that the same act did not pass both Houses of the Legislature. This is very clumsy legislation. The act which passed the Senate was very sweeping in its terms. It prohibited not only the sale and manufacture of liquor as a beverage, but also its use for any and all purposes, even sacramental medicinal or any other. This was total prohibition. The act which passed the House, and which was voted on by the people, was confined merely to the prohibition of the sale and manufacture of liquor as a beverage, and read as follows: "No person shall manufacture for sale, or sell or keep for sale, a beverage, any intoxicating liquors whatever, including ale, wine and beer. The General Assembly shall by law prescribe regulations for the enforcement of the prohibition herein contained, and shall hereby provide suitable penalties for the violation of the provisions thereof."
This is a very different bill from the one which passed the Senate, and it is almost unaccountable that nobody should have discovered the discrepancy between the two acts until now. The subject was a new one in the State, and the legislation upon it ought to have been well matured. The question had greatly troubled both political parties for many years, and both were eager to be rid of it. A proposal was made in the Republican State Convention of 1879 to select a prohibitory amendment to the people. It met with great favor, and when it was submitted it was advocated by both parties and the vote when taken was remarkable for its freedom from partisan divisions. The majority in its favor was a surprise even to the most sanguine friends of the amendment, and everybody felt relieved that a subject was removed from politics and a fair chance would be given to succeed or fail by actual experiment.
Now the work will have to be done all over again. It seems at first thought as if the natural result would be the adoption of a new amendment in accordance with all legal requirements, and this may be the case. The large majority in favor of the first amendment certainly encourages this view. But before the vote is taken for a vote to be taken again, public management of the Prohibitionists in Ohio and under Sutes has cost their cause many friends, and may affect their following in Iowa. Furthermore the Democrats have been encouraged to take more pronounced ground against prohibition by the result in Ohio and may organize their party against a new amendment. It will not be surprising if an attempt to secure a new amendment meets with unexpected opposition, though the chances are that it would ultimately be adopted, though probably by a reduced majority.—New York Tribune.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—A test of electric lamps in car lighting has been made on the Pennsylvania Railroad between Jersey City and Newark, N. J. The car was lighted by seven incandescent lamps of the Edison make, fed from thirty Faure accumulators, which were placed in two boxes underneath the car, one on each side. The cells were a part of the number brought over from Europe on the steamship Labrador last spring. The cell was 11 inches long, 5 1/2 inches broad, and 11 inches deep. They were charged in five hours by a small Edison dynamo. The boxes in which they were placed are 7 feet 6 inches in length and 16 inches wide. From a switch in the closet of the car the lights can be turned on or extinguished, while each lamp is provided with a switch socket, so that it can be used independently of the other lamps. The wires pass from the batteries along the sides of the cars, crossing over to each other where the lamps are placed. The lamps in the car gave a steady light of 12 candle power, and when the lights were going at full speed did not flicker in the least. When half the lights were turned out there was no appreciable difference in the total light of the car, except that it was softer and more pleasant to read by. The heat from the lamps was about one-fifth of the amount produced by gas. The electricity stored in the accumulators under the car is sufficient to keep all the lights running for sixteen hours, which is the time the car on the Pennsylvania Road is the first car that has been lighted in this country, and the light has been in use about two weeks, and has proved satisfactory. It is lighted on the same principle as on the Pullman limited express between London and Brighton, England, where it has been in use for several months.
FOOD MAKES THE MAN.—Speaking roughly, says the *Lancet*, about three-fourths, by weight, of the body of man is constituted by the fluid he consumes, and the remaining fourth by the solid material he appropriates. It is therefore no figure of speech to say that food makes the man. We might even put the case in a stronger light and affirm that man is his food. It is strictly and literally true, "A man who drinks beer thinks beer." We make this concession to the teetotalers, and will add that good sound beer is by no means bad thought food, whatever may be the intellectual value of the commodity commonly sold and consumed under that name. It cannot obviously be a matter of indifference what a man eats and drinks. He is, in fact, choosing his animal and moral character when he selects his food. It is impossible for him to change his inherited nature, simply because modifications of development occupy more than an insubstantial part; he can help to make the particular sort of which he belongs more or less leucy or fleshy, or watery, and so on, by the way he feeds. We know the effect the feeding of animals has on their temper and very nature; how the dog fed on raw meat and chained up so that he cannot work off the superfluous nitrogenized material by exercise becomes a savage beast, while the same creature fed on bread and milk would be tame as a lamb. The same law of results is applicable to man, and every living organism is propagated "in its kind" with a physical and mental likeness. This is the underlying principle of development. Happily the truth is beginning, though slowly and imperfectly, to find a recognition in the food of man.

HON. R. C. PITMAN, of Massachusetts, says: "There are hopeful indications everywhere of awakening interest in temperance issues. Especially do we take heart at the grand popular vote for constitutional prohibition in the States of Kansas and Iowa. It is inviting us to find a mighty moral wave coming East from that part of our country where Dr. Bushnell told us, a generation ago, to look out for 'barbarism as our first danger.' And lo! we have now to look westward for the grand forward step in Christian civilization."

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